LOSS OF THE MAINE.

STORIES OF CONSUL GENERAL LEE AND CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.

WAS GEN. WEYLER GUILTY?

LEE EVIDENTLY BELIEVES HE KNEW OF SUNKEN MINES.

A Very Suspicious Telegram-Spanish Officers Rejoiced Over Destruction of Maine, but Blanco Wept - Spanish Gave No Protection.

Washington, April 14.-The testimony taken before the senate committee on foreign relations in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba was made public to-day. It constitutes a book of about 650 pages and includes not only the testimony taken since the disaster to the Maine, but also much that was taken before, and running back for a year or more.

The statement which contains the greatest current interest is that made by Coneul General Lee Tuesday. In this statement General Lee said that he was informed on very good authority that the Spaniards had placed two rows of torpedoes just at the mouth of Havana harbor, by Moro castle, within the last two months or subsequent to the Maine disaster, and that the switchboard is in a room in the castle. He said, however, that he had no information of the placing of any torpedoes before the Maine was destroyed, and none in regard to the purchase abroad by the Spanish authorities.

"Have you any reason to suppose that the harbor was mined at all before the blowing up of the Maine?" asked Senator Frye.

"No, sir; I had no reason to suspect any thing of that sort up to that time."

General Weyler's Letter. He then said that General Weyler's letter

to Santos Guzman had led him to believe that mines might have been placed there previous to the Maine Incident, and he said that this supposition was strengthened by a telegram from General Weyler, of which he had cognizance. Upon the whole he thought the Weyler letter (the Laine copy) was a correct one of the genuine letter.

The telegram to which he referred was addressed to Eva Canel, a noted Spanish woman, and an admirer of Weyler, and to Senor Guzman. It read as follows:

"Grave circumstances cause me to asi you to destroy the last letter of February

General Lee said that this telegram had never before been published and that he found in it strong confirmatory evidence of the genuineness of the Weyler letter.

With reference to the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, General Lee said: "I am satisfied the explosion was from the outside. I cabled the state department a few days after the board assembled that I was almost certain the explosion was from the exterior.

"I have always had an idea about the Maine that, of course, it was not blown up by any private individual or by any private citizen, but it was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal there who thoroughly understood their business, for it was done remarkably

General Blanco Cried.

"I do not think General Blanco, the pres ent captain general of the island of Cuba. had anything to do with it. I do not think he had any knowledge of it. I saw him just shortly after the occurrence. I was sitting in my room at the hotel and from the balcony of the hotel heard the explosion and saw a great column of fire go up in the

it was the Maine I went right down to the palace and I asked for General Blanco He came in directly by himself. He had just heard it and was crying; tears were coming out of his eyes. He seemed to re gret it as much as anybody I saw in Ha vana, but I think it came from some of the subaltern officers who had been there inder Weyler, and who were probably Blanco anyhow, and who had full knowledge of the business

General Lee said that he had seen a copy of a telegram from Admiral Manterola, dated Havana, prior to the explosion of the Maine, to the Spanish commission in London, asking the commission to "hurry up the electrical cables." "Whether that referred to wire for submarine mines or tor pedoes I do not know," he continued. tried to ascertain if any of the wire or electrical cables had arrived there, but they came on Spanish ships and I could not find

General Lee said that this testimony in regard to Manterola and also with reference to the Weyler telegram had been furnished to the court of inquiry, which investigated the Maine disaster, but had not been sent to congress nor published because of a request made by him to the state department. "I was afraid the Spanish pa pers there would publish it and they would probably kill the man who gave it to me,"

Lights Did Not Go Out.

Continuing his testimony General Lee said that ten minutes after the explosion he was at the palace talking to General Blanco and that the latter gave him an order for a boat to take him out in the harbor. Sen ator Morgan asked if, when he got to the water's edge, he saw any lights burning. "I did not notice that," said General Lee, "but I have made inquiries since, and have ascertained that no electric lights went out. I sent for electric light men and gas men. Some gas jets went out in one or two places, caused by the shock or something, but I could not ascertain from these men that a single electric light went out. One of the electric light men whom I called up is a friend of mine. He sent for the man who has direct charge of the lights, and he came to my office. This man said he had not heard of any such thing, said: I want to know with certainty. The man then made an exploration of an hour or two and returned, saying that with the exception of one electric light near the harbor and one at another place, not very far distant, where he thought perhaps the lights might have gone out by the shock, no other electric lights went out." General Lee also said that he had not felt the shock of the explosion at the hotel. "Have you heard since the explosion of the Maine any expression by Spanish officers in relation to it, indicating their pleasure at the fact?" asked Senator Frye.

Spanish Officers Rejoiced. General Lee responded: "I heard two or three days afterwards from various persons who came in that there was a good deal of rejoicing among some of the officers All reports I got said they were drinking champagne, quite a thing to do in honor o the event, and in different portions of the city officers were making merry. I attribute it to the fact that what they considered almost an enemy's battleship had been blown up, and it was that much in their favor." He said that he had not heard

any threats or allusions to the destruction of the Maine previous to the explosion. Senator Lodge asked if he had heard of an very badly fed; not well organized; not well drilled.

attempt upon the Montgomery.
"I heard," responded Genral Lee, "that
there was something of that sort one evening, but I believe, upon investigation, it was found that it did not amount to any-The following colloquy between Senato

Foraker and General Lee brought out some further opinions of the general in regard to the destruction of the Maine. Senator Foraker: "You think that no

novice could have destroyed the Maine?" Consul General Lee: "Oh, no, sir; the man who did that work was an officer thoroughly acquainted with explosives of all sorts and who knew all about it. It was very well done."

Only an Expert Could Do It. Senator Foraker: "A man who had expert knowledge, necessarily?" Consul General Lee: "Yes, sir."

Senator Clark: "And who must have had knowledge of the location of the torpedo?" Consul General Lee: "Yes, I never have een certain that the submarine explosive was placed there prior to the entrance of the Maine into the harbor. It might have been done afterward. The Maine was anchored to a buoy by some little chain. A vessel swinging around that way sometimes gets at various places all around the circle. When she would swing off that way, with the bow next to the buoy, and these boats plying about the harbor all the time, anybody could go pretty well in front of her on a dark night and drop one of these submarine mines of 500 pounds. They have fingers, as it were, and as the boat goes around it would touch the finger.

"That might have been done after the Maine got in there and not been discov-ered. One or two men rowing quietly in a boat could drop it off the stern of the ooat on a dark night, though Sigsbee had his patrols out.

which makes contact and explodes the

"A boat would not have been noticed, because boats go there always to a late hour of the night. The harbor is full of these little boats. A mine weighs about 500 pounds and I suppose it would take two or three men-one man to row and probably three or four to handle the

Spanish Not Especially Hostile.

In reply to a question from Senator Gray, General Lee said that the Spanish population is not especially hostile toward the United States.

"The Spanish portion are principally the merchants, commission merchants and shopkeepers, and all this agitation is afvery much their business, and, whilst they give great expression to loyalty, are really annexationists, because they think it is the only way out of the trouble, and they would much prefer annexation to the United States to a Cuban republic. As to the Cuban part of the population, they are generally all for free Cuba. The condition of the reconcentrados out in the country is just as bad as in General Weyler's day. It has been relieved a good deal by supplies from the United States, but that has ceased now.

"General Blanco published a proclamation rescinding General Weyler's bando, a they call it there, but it has no practical effect, for, in the first place, these people have no place to which to go; the houses have been burned down; there is nothing but the bare land there, and it takes them two months before they can raise the first crop. In the next place, they are afraid to go out from the lines of the towns, berillas, as they are called, would kill them. So they stick right in at the edges of towns just like they did, with nothing to eat except what they can get from charity. The Spanish have nothing to give."

Armistice Amounts to Nothing. Senator Lodge asked: "What does this cessation of hostilities spoken of in the last

few days amount to?" to which General Lee esponded: "Nothing; practically nothingthe armistice amounts to nothing." Frye as to his reasons for saying that the

armistice, General Lee said:

"Because every attempt so far to make terms or to make peace or to buy the insurgents or their leaders has met with sig-nal failure, and whatever may be said bout old General Gomez he is in my humole opinion, fighting that war in the only way it can be done-scattering his troops out-because to concentrate would be to starve, having no commissary train and no way to get supplies. They come in some times for the purpose of making some little raid where he thinks it will do some thing, but he has given orders, so I have always been informed, not to fight, not to become engaged, not to lose their cartridges, and sometimes when he gets into a fight each man is ordered not to fire more

than two cartridges. When General Weyler was there he went out after him sometimes, and they would move up a column and fire, and sometimes flank the column, and the Spanish soldiers would deploy and throw out skirmishers, and the Cubans, like Indians, would scatter out. Then the Spanish troops would countermarch and go back o town, three men killed and ten or twelve wounded.

Havana Lives From Hand to Mouth Senator Mills-"How much provisions have they in store for the army? How long can they maintain their forces there without bringing in more provisions?" General Lee-"They are living there al nost from hand to mouth, the Spaniards and the citizens in the town of Havan Everything that the town of Ha vana has received in the last four or six months has been from the United

Senator Mills-"Can they get no subsist ence from the island?" Consul General Lee-"Nothing more than from this floor (indicating). The way the insurgents do is this: They have little patches of sweet potatoes-everything grows there very abundantly in a short time-and Irish potatoes and fruits. They drive their pigs and cattle into the vallevs and hillsides, and they use these and scatter out. That is the reason they scat-

ter out. The insurgents plant crops in many parts of the island. "Speaking about an armistice, they have not been interfered with much since Gen. eral Blanco came there. With the excep tion of the campaign of General Pando in the eastern part of the Island there hav been very few military operations inaugu rated by the Spanish. So it has been practically a sort of truce for some time with the insurgents, because they did not want to fight and because it was against order

"Suppose Havana was blockaded," said Senator Mills, "so that no provisions could go in, would the people there have any way to get any?"

None whatever." responded General Lee "The town would surrender in a short while." He said that all except about 30 Spaniards of the population of Cuba, which about 1.500,000, are Cubans,

Relief Fund Nearly Exhausted. General Lee said that he had expended all but about \$5,000 of the \$50,000 appropriat d for the relief of American citizens in

Cuba. Senator Morgan asked if it was a matter of actual necessity to feed them, to which General Lee replied: "They were practical y in the condition of all the other inhabitants of the island. They had very little to work at. There were not many sugar plan-tations in operation nor tobacco places, and they were suffering like everybody

Senator Cullom asked if the Spanish rmy got any of the supplies sent by the United States. "No. sir." said General Lee, "Occasionally they might have got a little here and

Senator Free asked various questions in regard to the physical condition of the Spanish soldiers and the method of providing for them, to which General Lee re-

not well drilled.

Senator Frye: "If Spain has really appropriated \$000,000 for the sustenance of the reconcentrados, as it is stated, do you believe that that will be given to those people and that their own soldiers will be left as staying?"

os atarve?"
Consul General Lee: "Oh. no."
"What will become of it?"
"They will divide it up here and there—a bitche taken off here and a piece taken off here. I do not believe they have appropriated anything of the kind," was Lee's reply. He said there were American citiens left on the island for whom there is no provision since he had left. He thought provision since he had left. He thought there would have to be active steps folltheir relief, as they are suffering and starving. He said he thought Miss Clara Bartor we said he thought Miss Clara Barton would have remained to have taken charge of the distribution of supplies—but very much to my surprise she turned around and came out the same day we did, bringing every Red Cross."

Spain Can't Conquer.

"What in your judgment is the possibility storing peace to the island?" Senator Frye

sibility of their doing it at all in any way, he replied. "It is the same condition o things that existed when Mr. Clevelane he replied. "It is the same condition of things that existed when Mr. Cleveland asked me to go down there last June a year ago. I told him there was no chance in my opinion of Spaniards ever suppressing that insurrection, nor was there any chance of the insurrectionists expelling the Spanish soldlers from the Island."

In response to an inquiry from Senator Lodge for his opinion of the insurgent government, General Lee said: "I have never thought that the insurgents had anything except the skeleton form of a government—a movable capital. I asked them one day why they did not have some permanent capital, and I think they gave a very good reason. They said it would require a large force to protect it and defend it and they could not afford to mass up their men there—the capital and government officers had to move where they could be the safest."

General Lee said he did not know any of the officials connected with the civil government. The armed force would number probably 31,000 or 32,000. The number has been up probably as high as 36,000 or 37,000 men, well armed. The ammunition varies. The Spanish force was possibly 55,000 or 56,000.

Safe to Occupy Cuba Now.

General Lee said that an American army of occupation could go into the island safety now. The climate nor anything cise need prevent them from entering Cuba. Lee said that when he left Havana the

Lee said that when he left Havana the Spanish troops had not been paid for about nine months, nor the Spanish officers for about four months.

Senator Daniel asked: "Do you think General Blanco was lacking in courtesy to you on leaving the island?"

General Lee: "I went with the British consul general and saw Dr. Congosto, the secretary to the general. I told Dr. Congosto that I had received instructions to leave the island and to go to the United States, and I called to pay my final respects, and would like to see General Blanco. He asked me to sit down and said he would go and let him know. He went off and stayed about fifteen minutes, and came back and said the general said please excuse him; he was not well and was lying down. I told Dr. Congosto then to say good-byto him and turned around and left."

Senator Daniels: "Were there any demonstrations of ill will toward you as you left?"

Consul General Lee: "When we were

left?" Consul General Lee: "When we were coming out on the steamer Saturday evening there was some hallooing, catcalls and whistling, and some Spanish expressions. "Mean cowards," 'Running away,' and so on. I think that was confined to the lower order of men, however."

Captain Sigabee's Testimony.

Captain Sigsbee, in command of the Maine at the time of the disaster, was examined March 31. He repeated his opinion that the Maine was destroyed by a mine, either temporary or permanent. He thought it had been a very large mine, but, in his opinion, no larger than could be planted near the vessel at any time in broad day light and under direct vision with the means available in Havana for that purmeans available in Havana for that purpose. He thought twelve men, having mutual confidence and preserving secrecy, could have planted it, and that it could have been done while the ordinary discipline and watchfulness was observed upon the ship. A ship moored at a harbor would swing around to a given point where a mine might be located and when it should reach that point the mine would be exploded. He thought it could have been planted from a scow between decks. There was, he said, a lot of idle army officers in Havana, and while he would not charge them with anything, he thought it not out of place to speak of the possibilities of of place to speak of the possibilities of the case. Captain Sigsbee said he had shown a sketch involving these theories to Captain Sampson, who had also com-

manded a torpedo station, and had asked of him if a vessel could drop a mine like the one he had described instantly, and that Captain Sampson and other officers had replied that it could.

"That," said Captain Sigsbee, "is the real reason I asked to have the Montgomery taken away. If they were going to do anything to blow us up I wanted to have it done with a smaller vessel. They had no vigilance whatever and no guard over our vessels. Their rigilance was great where their own vessels were concrand. Their boats were coming and going all the time, and they generally refused to antime, and they generally refused to answer when we hailed them. When they did reply it was generally in an impudent

Higher Officials Possibly Guiltless. In reply to a question Captain Sigsbee said he thought it possible that the ex plosion could have occurred without the

knowledge of the higher officials. "The Maine is lying now in about the position she would have taken to play upon the Spanish batteries," he said. "Now, if a mine had been planted there, I assume it would have been planted in just that place. If only one had been planted, we would have been just there."

In reply to a question as to the exami-

place. If only one had been planted, we would have been just there."

In reply to a question as to the examination the Spanish board made of the wreek. Captain Sigsbee said they had not done anything for a week. "Our people laughed at them. They did very little work upon the wreek. It was absurd as compared with our work."

Captain Sigsbee said that the keel plate was driven up about thirty feet from its normal place by the explosion.

Asked why he had advised that no war vessels be sent to Havana after the explosion. Captain Sigsbee replied: "In the first place, there was a great deal of excitement, and I wanted to work along without men-of-war; and, in the next place, if there were any more mines I did not want any more vessels blown up. Up to that time I had strongly recommended that the Indiana be sent there just to show them time I had strongly recommended that the Indiana be sent there just to show them that the Maine was not the only vessel in the navy nor the most powerful. After that time I had no more confidence in the people. The treachery had been shown me and there was no special care for us; they had not attempted to protect us as we did the Vizcaya in New York."

MULES FOR THE ARMY. Major A. L. Smith Is Instructed to

Buy 1,000 Head in the Markets Here. The government has instructed Major A . Smith, the commissary officer here, to

buy 1,000 pack mules at once and ship them to St. Louis for use in army service. The order was received by Major Smith yesterday. The mules are to be fifteen hands high, of short, stocky build, perfectly sound and between 4 and 7 years old. Major Smith does not know where the nules are to be used, but the general impression is that they are intended for possible service in Cuba. If the United States army should go into Cuba there would be great deal of hill climbing to do and mules of the kind ordered yesterday are admirably adapted to that class of work Major Smith will begin buying the mule at once. He thinks he will have little rouble in buying 1,000 mules, because mule of the size ordered are plentiful in and near Kansas City. The agents of Spain have been buying mules in this city for months and shipping them to New Or-leans, and from thence to Cuba. The or-der received yesterday was the first placed here by the United States government.

SPECIAL TRAIN OF POWDER It Will Leave San Francisco for the Atlantic Fortifications Next

San Francisco, April 14.-A special train oaded with brown prismatic powder will risco for the Eastern ships and fortifica tions. The powder is of the smokeless o der and has been manufactured by the Cal fornia Powder Company. The works of the company which are located near Santa

Cruz have been in operation day and night for the past three weeks. The mill has been turning out 250,000 pounds every forty-

FROM THE BLUE AND GRAY.

eight hours.

Colonel William Stewart Auxious to Raise a Regiment Composed of Veterans.

Colonel William Stewart, of 516 West Fourteenth street, yesterday morning re-ceived a long letter from President McKinlev in response to one sent him last week. ment of volunteers to do service for the president that if he were given permission e was able to respond in ten days with a full regiment of trained and veteran soldiers composed almost equally of the blue and the gray and anxious to get to the front for the second time.

Replying to the patriotic communication acknowledged his thanks for the patriotic feeling displayed and expressed the deepest gratification that the blue and gray stood to-day on common grounds, each ready to defend the flag and co-operate with the established authorities of the goverement for the protection of national henor. If necessity for their services arose he would gladly call on them for service. "I went through the last war in the Army

of the Cumberland," said Colonel Stewart to a reporter for The Journal, "and think I know something of what war is. The regiment with which I was connected, the Seventy-second Ohio, had many hot engagements and the record of the Army of the Cumberland was full of fighting. I feel after I am authorized I can muster in an and offer to the government a regiment of the country and able to do it well."

RECRUITS ARE IN DEMAND. New Company of the Third Regiment

N. G. M, Will Be Organized.

The monthly school for officers of th Third regiment met last night at the armory for instruction under Major S. E. Kelsey. Company G, which was out for the regular weekly drill last night, spent the greater portion of the evening in bayonet practice. Company C. which was also out for drill, went out doors for its evening's work, and for over an hour indulged in various military meneuvers on Fif-

Ex-Captain J. H. Miller, of Company H. will hold a meeting of all the men who want to join the new company which he is recruiting for the Third regiment, at 813 Wal nuet street to-morrow night. He already has over thirty applications of men wh wish to serve in the militia for the next three years and who hope before the expiration of that time to get some actual

All men of the Sixth ward, who want to to-night at the store of Elmer Phipps, at at E. N. Bowman's place of business at 813 Walnut street. Mr. Bowman is an exnaval cadet and with the influence of Mr. Phipps is recruiting all the men he can get in the Sixth ward for a new company.

THIS MAN READY FOR WAR.

Winds Up His Business Affairs and Goes East Expecting to Be

Called Out. W. A. Shackman, a traveling salesman from New York, who is at the Coates House, is a member of the naval reserve of that state. He received yesterday from the ommanding officer of the organization a letter asking him if he was in readiness to respond to a call if the organization was ordered out. The letter intimated that a call was liable to be made any day and the officer wanted to know about what force he would have when it was made. Mr. Shackman at once wired the officer that he leave this evening for New York and would be in readiness to do anything the reserves were ordered to do. He had some business at Omaha and went there last evening to dispose of it, and this evening will leave for New York. He expects the call for the re-serves to be made by the time he gets

WAR NEWS SENDS WHEAT UP. May Option Touched a New High Mark, \$1.11 1-2. in Chicago

Yesterday. Chicago April 14 .- A new high mark was made for May wheat to-day, that delivery selling up to and closing at \$1.11½, an advance of 34 cents over yesterday. There was an enormous trade in all deliveries, war news and heavy export sales by Leiter being the influences. July at one time showed 114 cents advance, but extensive yesterday's final price. It closed unchanged at 87%c.

TWO TRAINLOADS OF TROOPS. Infantry From Fort Apache Will Be Here Saturday Night or Sun-

day Morning. Two special trains of United States roops from Fort Apache will arrive in Kansas City over the Santa Fe Saturday night or Sunday morning and will be turn ed over the Missouri Pacific for transporta tion to Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, The trains, consisting of thirteen tourist and wo standard sleepers, carrying thirteen

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill. Most frequently such a woman leaves

a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with 4 an impression, more or less, of discour agement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows

worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge. Her intimate knowledge of women's

troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health. " I suffered with ovarian trouble for ceven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."-Mrs John Foreman, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

ON TO KLONDYKE FOR A KLONDYKE INVESTMENT!

INVESTIGATE

The Kansas City Yukon Mining, Milling and Dredging Company

(INCORPORATED.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$100,000.00. FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE. SHARES, \$1.00 EACH.

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R. D. BROWN, Attorney.

FIRST, To own and operate a River Steamer to run on the Yukon river and its tributaries, from St. Michael's, Alaska, to Dawson City, N. W. Territory, for the

purpose of carrying passengers and freight.
SECOND, To build and operate Saw Mills and the manufacture of Boats, Sluice Boxes, Cradles and Rock-THIRD, To build and operate Blacksmith Shops for

the repair of Mining Machines and equipment of boats that may become disabled, etc. FOURTH, To furnish a physician and surgeon, med-FIFTH. Sell Kansas City Exchange to miners in ex-

change for Gold Dust. SIXTH, To own and operate a W. T. Urie Dredge with a capacity of 2,000 cubic yards every 24 hours.

SEVENTH, To mine for Gold in Alaska and N. W. Territory, and carry on any other business offering a

good profit. The company sent its manager, Mr. Knapp, to San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, to gather all possible information and value to the company, viz: The best field of operation, the price to be received for carrying passengers and freight, price of lumber, black-

In order to secure safe and sure passage to St. Michacl's for the party and supplies, Mr. Knapp found it necssary to buy the magnificent new two-masted schooner, Maid of Orleans, one of the fastest, best and safest boats out of San Francisco. The Maid of Orleans will carry 100 passengers and 350 tons of freight. The company can therefore accommodate 75 passengers and carry 200 tons of freight in addition to their own party and freight, and are now ready to contract with parties or individuals for passage and freight, at reasonable prices.

Accommodations are suitable for ladies. At the present prices of transportation and freight from the coast to St. Michael's, and the great demand for same, the prospects are that we will land our entire crew and freight at St. flichael's entirely free of cost to us, and make a handsome profit, from \$3,000.00 to \$6,000.00, by selling fares and transporting freight on our schooner, the Γ laid of Orleans.

A contract was also placed in Portland for the con-struction of a fine and beautiful river steamer, "The Kansas City," of the dimensions 20x80, with first and second cabin accommodations for 100 passengers and 75 tons of freight. The boat is equipped with electric lights, hot and cold water, bath, steam heat and, in fact, all modern conveniences, together with a double marine engine with a 36 inch stroke, and is warranted to make 131/2 knots per hour. The price to be received for first-class rassage from St. Michael's to Fort Yukon, Circle City and Dawson City is \$225.00. Second-class passage, \$190.00, and freight at \$300.00 per ton. will afford our company over 1,000 per cent profit.

The saw mill should return us, for the season, \$110.00 for every \$1.00 invested, for lumber is at present selling at \$500.00 per thousand, and only about one-half enough is furnished for the demand, and with only a small population. With the increased immigration and the conquent greater demand, the prices the coming season will be sustained and even probably advance. Lumber must be procured for the construction of winter quarters, boats, stores, sluice boxes, etc., and counting the output of our mill at 5,000 feet, only one-half its capacity per day, and selling the same at a reduction of 60 per cent from the present prices, or \$200.00 per thousand feet, the gross receipts for the saw mill would be \$1,000,00 per day, with an operating expense of twenty-five men at \$10.00 each perday, or \$250.00, leaving a daily net profit of \$750.00 per day.

It is more than certain that our blacksmithing department will afford us a handsome revenue. The ground is frozen in that country 225 days in a year and it takes a first-class tool to work in frozen gravel, and it must be sharpened often. The present price for drawing out a double pointed pick is \$1.25. Our blacksmiths, each, with our good equipment and coal, could sharpen 100 picks in ten hours, making a gross revenue of \$125 per day for that alone for each smith. In addition our own tools could always be kept in the best of trim, and all

necessary repairs made at slight expense to ourselves. We can depend upon the fact that our stock of drugs, which it is proposed to take with the expedition, will be in great demand, as well as the services of our compe-

tent physician and surgeon.

It is also proposed to sell Exchange on Kansas City in exchange for gold dust. Suppose a miner has \$500 in gold dust which he wishes to send to the States. There are no banks there, no express offices, and it is out of the question to mail it. We can sell him a draft on Kausas City. The present rate of exchange is 10 per cent, and this would afford us a nice income for the sea-

We do not want to convey to the reader the idea that we, like all other companies, are the owners of most valuable claims in Klondike, worth millions of dollars. We propose to take up all the claims possible after getting there, but the main purpose is to dredge, and it quires no claim of any kind to operate a dredge. Claims yielding less than \$30 per cubic yard cannot be handled by the hand process, as it takes two men to work one cubic yard in 12 hours. Wages are \$15 per day. With our dredge we can handle 1,500 yards a day, or do the same work that 3,000 men would do in the same time. Machinery does not tire like men; does not get hungry, and is not dishonest. Therefore, with our dredge we could, if necessary, handle sand and gravel yielding as low as 50 cents per yard, and still make a profit of \$750 every 24 hours, and in case we get even \$10 gravel the receipts would amount to \$15,000 per day, and as the working season lasts 140 days the grand total would be simply immense. The dredge will work from one foot to 26 feet under water, whereas the claim owner must wait till the water recedes and then thaw out the gravel

with fire and wash it with hot water. To carry out the designs of the company, 21 me-chanics to go with the Expedition have been selected according to their peculiar fitness for the various work, some being engineers, others carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, miners, dredge operators, saw mill men, etc. There will also be one thoroughly competent phy-sician and surgeon in the party, to look after our own force, and in addition be a revenue producer as stated heretofore. Each man who joins the party buys \$1.000.00 in the stock of the company, which stock is assigned to the company as a guarantee of good faith and that he will not desert after arriving at the field of operations. Each man binds himself to take at least one cla interests of the company. The company furnishes the men with transportation, clothing, board. lodging and medical attendance for two years, the men to receive one-half the net earnings of the company, the other half to go to the stockholders of the company.

The directors have decided to sell 35,000 shares of

the stock at the par value of \$1.00 per share, fully paid and non-assessable. Of this amount \$36,740.00 has already been sold and paid for to date. The remaining 8,260 shares are on sale at 733 Delaware.

Make all remittances by bank draft, postoffice or express money order, or the stock can be sent to your bank for collection.

For further information apply to

HAWKINS, COPPINGER & GILL, Financial Brokers Reference, UNION NATIONAL BANK. AMERICAN BANK BLDG., 732 DELAWARE STREET

yesterday, and will run through on a special schedule.

Spain Won't Get the Garibaldi. Rome, April 14.—The Messagero announces: "All negotiations for the sale of the Italian cruiser Garibaldi to Spain have been suspended on account of the international regard due to powers about to become belligerents."

PEPPER IN OLD TIMES. It Was the Most Esteemed and Valuable of All the

Spices.

Dr. Adolph Miller, of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Mycological Club, in a dissertation on the pepper plant, says that during the middle ages in Europe says that during the middle ages in Europe pepper was the most esteemed and important of all the spices. Genoa, Venice, and other commercial cities of Central Europe were indebted to their traffic in pepper for a large part of their wealth. Its importance as a means of promoting commercial activity and civilization during the middle ages can hardly be overated. Tribute was levied in pepper, and donations were made in this spice, which was frequently also used as a medium of exchange in place of money. When the imperial city of Rome was besieged by Alaric, the kings of the Goths in 408 A. D. the ransom demanded included 5,009 pounds of gold, 30,009 pounds of silver, and 3,000 pounds of silver, and 3,000 pounds of pepper. illustrating the importance of this spice at that time.

So-called pepper reats, common during the middle ages, consisted in an obligation imposed upon a tenant to supply his lord with a pound of pepper at stated times, showing how acceptable was this favorite condiment and how great was the desire of the wealther class to secure a regular supply of it. Spice dealers were known as piperarii; in English, pepperers, and in French, poiveriers. As a fraternity, or guild, they existed in London in the reign of Henry II. (1154-1189). They were subsequently incorporated into the Grocers' company, and had the control of the trade in spices, drugs, dye stuff and metals.

The price of spice during the middle ages pepper was the most esteemed and im-

The price of spice during the middle ages The price of spice during the middle ages was always exorbitantly high, as the rulers of Egypt extorted a large revenue from all who were engaged in the spice trace. The high cost of this important condiment incited the Portuguese to seek for a sea passage to India. Some time after this discovery (A. D. 1498) there was a considerable fall in the price of pepper.

Indian Insouciance.

From the London Gentlewoman.

A friend who has spent most of the years of his life in India told me the other day the following story: In the absence of one of his servants the others came to tell the "sahib" that a cobra was in possession of the absentee's house. Without loss of time he made an exhaustive search, but without success, and finally, as the servants protested that the dread monster was somewhere concealed in spite of appearances, my friend ordered the house to be puiled down, and slew the cobra as he emerged from the ruins.

When his servant returned he met him with a gift of rupees. "I have saved your life." he said, "but I have destroyed your house; here is compensation." The man looked at him reproachfully. "The sahib is my father and brother, but it has been there five days; I have seen it come and go." "You knew it was there all the time, and you made no attempt to get rid of it?" "No. sahib," he said, throwing out his hands; "If I die by snakebite, I die; no gool pulling house down!" was the astounding and not overgrateful answer. From the London Gentlewoman.

ounding and not overgrateful answer.

Could Not Guide a Plow.

Mothers, Have You Seen The "Greater New York" Suit?

The newest thing out for wear of little men. For boys aged 3 to 8. Come in gray plaid, with red leather belt; large sailor collar, trimmed with red braid. Also come in blue Middlesex, with vestee collar and blue leather \$3.50 belt. Just such suits as you would expect to pay \$5.99 for. On \$3.50

Just Remember, Men Folks,

That we will make an announcement in this paper to-morrow that will be of intense interest to you. Be certain that you read it.

Spaulding Ball and Bat Free With Fach Child's Salt.



Send for Spring Catalogue—Has Samples of Cloth and Rules for

Measurement.

DEATHERAGE LUMBER CO. ORALERS IN WHITE AND YELLOW PINE LUMBER LATH. SHINGLES SASH DOORS & BLINDS MAINTARD OFFICE TELEPHONE 123 MINORY CT. 936 SANTA FE ST RABBAS CITY MO. TELEPHONE 123 Biracqv Ex

WHALERS WON'T STARVE. They Have Hard Luck, but Have Enough to Eat Until

July. Washington, April 14.-Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis, in command of the expedition for the relief of the ice-imprisoned whaling fleet in the Arctic, has made a report to the

secretary of the treasury, sound, Alaska, January 3, 1898. Concerning the condition of the flect Lieutenant Jarvis says: "To-day, on the ice, I met Mr. G. F. Tilton, third mate of the whaling steamer Belvidere, one of the vessels at Point Barrow, bound out by way of St. Michael, with mail and news of the positions an

condition of the vessels north, for which this relief expedition was sent. On account of the situation, I opened such mails as I supposed would give me information that might assist me in the purpos of the expedition. From all I can learn, the following is the condition of the fleet: "The steamer Orca was wrecked trying to get out September 22, 1897, a total loss, near Sca Horse island, and the same day, From Anecdetes.

A certain incident connected with the great Napoleon, while he was in exile in Elba, is commemorated in the island, to this hour, by an inscription affixed to the wall of a peasant's house.

A man named Ginconi was plowing when the famous exile came along one day and expressed an interest in his work, Napoleon even took the plowshare out of the man's hand and attempted to guide it him, overturned the plow and spoiled the furrow.

The inscription runs thus:

"Napoleon the Great, passing by this place in MDCCCXIV, took in the neighboring field a plowshare from the hands of a peasant and himself tried to plow, but the oxen, rebellious to those hands which yet had guided Europe, headlong fied from the furrow." about four hours later, the steamer Jessi

her. The crews of the vessels are all safe at Point Barrow excepting some few who are camping on the shore near the ships. The supply of provisions has been taken in charge and apportioned out to last until July next. It is not large, but will be sufficient to last, with the reindeer I will drive there. All the natives have been sent off to the interior to hunt, and I think can care for themselves. I hope to get the deer by April when the most shorters will are for themselves. I hope to get eer by April, when the most shortage

be.

The steamer Navareh caught in the ice last summer, drifted into the east of Point Barrow in September and seven men were taken from her, two others refusing to leave. There are in all about 304 men on the ships, including those from the Navarch, and those on the Wanderer, and I should say that transportation will be needed for about 250 when the ice opens."

The report shows that the members of the expedition are in good health and fairly good progress is being made in the journey North.

From the Youth's Companion.

Jihes at Boston's crooked streets gain fresh force from the recent experience of a stranger. Being on Commercial street, says the Herald, he asked the way to the Common, which as the crow files, is little more than haif a mile distant.

"Well." said the city man, "you're on Commercial street, go as you are till you come to Lewis street, go as you are till you come to Lewis street, fo up Lewis street, and turn to your left into Fulton street, turn to your right into Clinton street, to your left into Market street, to your left into Faneuil Hall square, then to Adams square, turn to your left into Washington street, turn to your right into Court street into Scollay square, turn to your left into Tremont street, and there you are. You can't miss it. You'll know it by the church on the corner."

"Thank you. Your directions are very plain, I assure you."

Bears the Bignature of Charles Blught Blught